

Histology

17/2/2108

(CVS - Respiration - Lymph – skin)

Q1.MCQ....

1. In which of the following layers does cell division normally occur?

- (A) stratum basale or stratum germinativum.
- (B) stratum spinosum or stratum Malpighii.
- (C) stratum granulosum.
- (D) stratum lucidum.
- (E) stratum corneum.

2. In which of the following layers do basophilic granules provide a distinct ind

ication of the formation of a keratinized epithelium?

- (A) stratum basale or stratum germinativum
- (B) stratum spinosum or stratum Malpighii.
- (C) stratum granulosum.
- (D) stratum lucidum.
- (E) stratum corneum.

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3. The most common cells in dermis are:

(A) keratinocytes (or "prickle cells").

(B) melanocytes.

(C) Langerhans cells.

(D) Merkel cells.

(E) fibroblasts.

4. Which epidermal cell type is part of the immune system, with "antigen presenting" function?

(A) keratinocytes (or "prickle cells").

(B) melanocytes.

(C) Langerhans cells.

(D) Merkel cells.

(E) fibroblasts.

5. Which epidermal cell type manufactures dark pigment?

(A) keratinocytes (or "prickle cells").

(B) melanocytes.

(C) Langerhans cells.

(D) Merkel cells. (E) fibroblasts.?

6. Which cell type is not normally found in the epidermis?

(A) keratinocytes (or "prickle cells")

(B) melanocytes.

(C) Langerhans cells.

(D) Merkel cells.

(E) fibroblasts.

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7. Which of the following consists of stratified(two-layered) cuboidal epithelium

- (A) sebaceous gland.
- (B) hair follicle.
- (C) duct of sweat gland.
- (D) secretory portion of sweat gland.
- (E) arrector pili.

8. Which of the following typically includes dead cells with pyknotic nuclei?

- (A) sebaceous gland.
- (B) hair follicle.
- (C) duct of sweat gland.
- (D) secretory portion of sweat gland.
- (E) arrector pili.

9. Which of the following includes inconspicuous myoepithelial cells?

- (A) sebaceous gland.
- (B) hair follicle.
- (C) duct of sweat gland.
- (D) secretory portion of sweat gland.
- (E) hair shaft.

10. The most abundant tissue element forming the media of the aorta is:

- (A) cardiac muscle.

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(B) smooth muscle.

(C) collagen.

(D) elastin.

(E) cartilage.

11. The most abundant tissue element forming the media of small, muscular ar

teries is:

(A) cardiac muscle.

(B) smooth muscle.

(C) collagen fibers.

(D) elastic fibers.

(E) cartilage.?

12. Hassall's corpuscles are a unique and characteristic feature of:

(A) spleen.

(B) thymus.

(C) lymph nodes.

(D) bone marrow.

(E) tonsils

13. Smooth muscle is most substantial in:

(A) the epicardium of the heart.

(B) the media of elastic arteries.

(C) the media of muscular arteries.

(D) the myocardium of the heart.

(E) arterioles.

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14. Vasa vasorum are:

- (A) blood vessels of the myocardium.
- (B) nerves that supply the blood vessels.
- (C) nerves of the heart.
- (D) blood vessels within the walls of the blood vessels.
- (E) blood vessels of the endocardium.

15. Undifferentiated cells around the perimeter of capillaries are:

- (A) pericytes.
- (B) parasites.
- (C) fenestrations.
- (D) endothelial cells.
- (E) basal lamina.

16. Fenestrated endothelium is found in:

- (A) endocrine organs.
- (B) kidney.
- (C) intestinal villi.
- (D) spleen. (E) all of the above

17. Lymphatic nodules are NOT found in:

- (A) cortex of lymph nodes.
- (B) tonsils.
- (C) spleen.
- (D) respiratory and gastrointestinal mucosa.
- (E) thymus.?

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18. Red pulp of the spleen:

(A) is comprised of lymphatic nodules.

(B) is comprised of B-cells .

(C) is comprised of splenic cords, venous sinuses, and reticular fibers.

(D) is comprised of elastic connective tissue.

19. Pseudostratified columnar, ciliated epithelium is found lining the:

(A) nasal cavities.

(B) crypts of pharyngeal tonsils.

(C) bronchi.

(D) trachea

(E) all of the above

20. The cell type in the olfactory epithelium whose nuclei are positioned most

apically is the:

(A) olfactory receptor cell.

(B) goblet cell.

(C) sustentacular cell.

(D) clara cell.

(E) basal cell.

21. The most numerous cell type in the olfactory epithelium, whose nuclei are p

ositioned at several levels in the lower portion of the epithelium, is the:

(A) olfactory receptor cell.

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(B) goblet cell.

(C) sustentacular cell.

(D) clara cell.

(E) basal cell.

22. As respiratory passages branch from trachea to bronchioles, the epithelium gradually changes from:

(A) simple squamous to ciliated, pseudostratified columnar.

(B) simple columnar to simple squamous.

(C) simple cuboidal to simple columnar.

(D) stratified squamous to simple squamous.

(E) ciliated, pseudostratified columnar to simple cuboidal.

23. Alveolar type I cells are:

(A) cuboidal cells that secrete surfactant.

(B) squamous cells involved in gas exchange.

(C) ciliated cells that move mucous.

(D) columnar cells that secrete mucous.?

(E) amoeboid, phagocytic cells that clean the alveolar surface.

24. Alveolar type II cells are:

(A) cuboidal cells that secrete surfactant.

(B) squamous cells involved in gas exchange.

(C) ciliated cells that move mucous.

(D) columnar cells that secrete mucous.

(E) amoeboid, phagocytic cells that clean the alveolar surface.

25. Alveolar dust cells (macrophages) are:

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- (A) cuboidal cells that secrete surfactant.
- (B) squamous cells involved in gas exchange.
- (C) ciliated cells that move mucous.
- (D) columnar cells that secrete mucous.
- (E) amoeboid that clean the alveolar surface.

26. Non-ciliated cuboidal cells in bronchiole epithelium that are thought to

be involved in absorption or secretion are called:

- (A) chief cells.
- (B) clara cells.
- (C) goblet cells.
- (D) basal cells.
- (E) Type I cells.

Q2 :

- why bile canaliculi have tight junctions ??

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